Diversification strategy has been debated in the fields of strategic management and finance. Inconclusive evidences pertaining to the effect of diversification strategy and debt on performance prevail in developed countries. Some studies suggest doing empirical research in developing countries to search for fresh evidence to validate those claims. This study examines the effect of diversification and debt usage on performance. Multiple proxies of performance are used namely market, economic, risk adjusted and accounting measurements in order to select the best proxy to explain the relationship among variables. The method deployed is panel data analysis on a sample of 76 Malaysian firms from various industries for the period of 1994 to 2007. These firms were then classified into 32 related firms and 44 unrelated firms based on type of diversification adopted. Independent variables such as cash flow, capital expenditure, liquidity and size were employed to provide robust evidence pertaining to the relationship between diversification, debt and performance. In addition to using the whole sample, the study also divides it into two periods: pre- and post-crisis. In determining the relationship among variables, multiple regressions were used. The results for all samples do not support the view that debt can be used to enhance performance once the unrelated diversification strategy is implemented. Similarly, debt also is not a factor that can be used to enhance performance in related diversified firms. The results remain consistent for the pre- and post-crisis periods where no significant relationship exists between diversification strategy and performance. The evidence suggests that debt clearly has a negative impact on performance. Therefore, firms should put extra caution in using debt as their financing choice. Apart from that, firms should also monitor other factors that may have a significant impact on performance such as cash flow. Future studies should explore international diversification strategy to investigate whether debt could enhance performance once unrelated strategy has lowered firm’s business risk.

Tourism has become such an important sector of the economy that the Department of Tourism and Commerce (DTCM) of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) taking the lead to spearhead the promotion of the UAE as an attractive, competitive and memorable tourist destination. The total tourist experience which refers to a multi-faceted exposure during a tourist’s actual visitation to the UAE is argued to be a strong predictor of his or her revisit intention. As tourism image of the UAE is formed from different sources, it is plausible to suggest that a tourist is most likely to form a more complex image of the UAEas a result of either favourable or unfavourable experience. It goes without saying total tourist experience, the tourism image and tourist responses in respect to their satisfaction, commitment and loyalty is
Technological change has always been a challenge to archivists, record practitioners, and IT personnel. The management of physical records fails to be regulated in the electronic environment as information systems fail to capture the necessary information needed and to function for long-term preservation. In the legal environment, the scope of legislation is referred to as its jurisdiction and, if not clear, can create difficulties for record managers and archivists to manage the court records. Regrettably, based on the preliminary investigation, there are no comprehensive policies or procedures for managing electronic court records in the Superior Court of Malaysia. Therefore, this study was undertaken with the aim to develop functional requirements for the management of electronic court records in the Malaysian Court of Appeal. This study only covers the Court of Appeal since the preliminary investigations revealed that the Court of Appeal is the most critical court in implementing the electronic system and it is most appropriate. The development of the functional requirements was based on three objectives: a) to identify and analyze various international and national best practices of functional requirements for electronic records management and functional standards for court; b) to investigate the current practices of the records management system in the Court of Appeal; and c) to evaluate the applicability of functional requirements developed on the practices of records management system in the Court of Appeal. This study was conducted using single-case design method involving qualitative approach i.e. content analysis, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions. In accomplishing the aim and objectives of the study, the research strategy was overall appropriate. In summary, the functional requirements developed are not only meant to assist in designing related system but also to assess the capability of software packages that is currently in place. The documented functional requirements could well be used for identifying missing functional components of the system, appraising and auditing the court records. The functional requirements could also be used as an input to re-examine and re-engineer existing business processes, thereby contributing to increased efficiency in court operations.